UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7272

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT
(INT/92/G61) - Montreal Protocol Umbrella Project:
1992 Work Programme

Date of approvalby the AC: 1/	15 April 1992
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS in cooperation with UNIDO
Montreal Protocol Trust Fund:	$3 254 400
Source of funds:	Interim Multilateral Fund, Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer
Total UNDP budget:	$3 254 400 (including support costs)

Project background

Ozone depletion results from emissions of chlorofluorocarbons (CFSs), halons, and other chlorine and bromine based chemicals into the atmosphere. It increases the amount of harmful ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth and can affect both human health (skin cancer, eye disorders, suppression of the immune response system) and agricultural/fisheries production.

While industrialized countries have been the primary users of these chemicals, developing countries are increasingly using them in refrigeration, aerosols foams, solvents, fire-extinguishing and other uses. The Antarctic ozone "hole" will not disappear until the atmospheric level of chlorine is reduced to early 1970s levels and recent evidence has shown severe ozone depletion over northern latitudes. The Montreal Protocol calls for the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) by the year 2000 with developing countries allowed a 10-year grace period. Some industrialized countries have recently announced accelerated ODS phase-out target dates (1996, 1997).

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer established an Interim Multilateral Fund to assist qualified signatory developing countries to meet their incremental costs to enable their compliance with the phase-out provisions of the Protocol. Since the costs of substitutes are often quite high and technologies quite new. the Multilateral Fund compensates developing countries for a proportion of the technical and financial costs of switching to substitutes and the resulting costs of abandonment or transformation of existing plant and equipment.

An established Executive Committee at its Sixth Meeting (27-28 February 1992, Montreal) approved UNDP's 1992 work programme comprising $3.25 million for activities in 21 countries: Africa (Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria), Asia (Bangladesh, China, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand), Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad & Tobago, Uraguay, Venezuela) and the Middle East (Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Turkey). UNDP's work programme in China at $966,000 will comprise 30 percent of the total budget.

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

/...

Description of project

The project will provide technical assistance through a sector-based approach covering aerosols, mobile air-conditioning (MACs), refrigeration, rigid and flexible foams, solvents and halons. Project activities will include: (a) implementing a Cost-effective technology dissemination/replication strategy; (b) establishing a work programme implementation modality; (c) ensuring co-ordination of UNDP's work programme jointly by the Regional Bureaux and the project manager in BPPE and interaction of counterparts in the World Bank and UNEP; (d) replacing CFC-based propane/butane propellants taking into account flammability issues; (e) enabling the Mobile Air Conditioning Society and/or the Society of Automotive Engineers to implement three regional demonstration programmes (Latin America, Middle East, Asia), advise other interested developing countries, and support a CFC-134a feasibility in China; (f) installing refrigeration/air-conditioning in 21 countries; (g) subcontracting the International Institute of Refrigeration in Paris to technically coordinate UNDP's work programme with the assistance of UNIDO; (h) establishing demonstration programme and a quality control testing plant in China; (i) providing expert advice on polyurethane foams for twelve countries; (j) utilizing the strategy of solvents to reduce CFC-113 use in electronics cleaning through improved conservation and containment practices, and through the use of no-clean processes, and aqueous and hydrocarbon alternatives; (k) implementing in ten countries, a programme comprising two regional halons recycling/replacement demonstration programmes (Latin America, Middle East), and halons inventories and revision of existing standards in Mexico and China; (l) assisting Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Iran, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Trinidad & Tobago in the formulation of their ODS phase-out national programmes; and (m) providing UNDP Headquarters programming and monitoring.

Inputs

UNDP will utilize national/regional/international experts as well as national/international NGOs international associations for technical advisory services in the mobile air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors, and for the other sectors, experts on retainer will assist UNDP in programme implementation and monitoring. Where applicable, TCDC modalities will also be utilized.

Financial data

	$
Aerosols	147 000
Mobile air conditioning	215 000
Commercial/industrial centrifugal chillers and industrial/domestic refrigeration	625 000
Rigid polyurethane foams	352 500
Flexible polyurethane foams	110 000
Solvents	90 000
Halons	255 000
Country programme formulation	313 500
ODS phase-out policy development and investment promotion	387 000
Support costs (13%)	374 450
Total	3 254 400

- - - - -